

Kansas Plans Operation of Packing Plants

If Employees Fulfill Their Threats to Walk Out, State Will Face Prospect of Seizing Properties

Industrial Court to Act

To Hold Hearing To-day, When Attempts to Effect Compromise Will Be Made

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

TOPEKA, Kan., Dec. 2.—Kansas may again try state operation of industries. If the packing-house employees fulfill their threat of walking out on Monday the state faces the prospect of seizing and operating the plants in Wichita, Topeka and Kansas City, Kan. Attorney General Hopkins to-day filed a complaint in the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations, after a conference with Governor Henry J. Allen, in which he asked the court to act. The court will decide to-morrow at a hearing in Kansas City what action it will take.

In event the Kansas City hearing fails to effect a compromise or an agreement to bring the dispute between packing interests and employees in Kansas before the labor court for settlement, court action will follow. None of the court judges would define plans under consideration as a strike, admitted, though, that there are two avenues of action.

The first move may be to enjoin officers of unions affected by the strike. A writ will be asked, it was indicated, only in event the dispute cannot be brought to the attention of the labor court for settlement. The petition from the Attorney General's office asking the Industrial Court to intervene cites fifty-nine officers of labor unions as violators who may be concerned by action of the Kansas court. Eight packing plants are also affected by the hearing.

A second step in the strike situation would be through application to the state Supreme Court for appointment of a receiver to take over the packing houses. Such a move would result in state operation of the industries and volunteer workers would be enlisted to take the jobs of strikers. This was the course followed by the state in 1919 when it took over the coal mines during a strike.

Members of the Industrial Court and Governor Allen said they would go into the packers' strike thoroughly. It was of a general nature and threatened a tie-up vitally affecting both markets and meat supplies. Action will be taken under a provision in the Industrial Court law defining the packing industry as vested with a public interest.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 2.—Executive boards of ten packing plant unions in Kansas City, Kan., summoned to appear to-morrow at a hearing before the Kansas Industrial Court on the threatened packing strike in Kansas City, late to-night voted unanimously to ignore the court's order.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—All employees of Armour & Co. who go on strike to-morrow in accordance with the order of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America will be met by the police at the plant conference board and divisional committees.

Representatives of the unions and packers in various parts of the country to-day showed a wide divergence of opinion regarding the effectiveness of the coming strike. Union officials asserted that between 90 and 95 per cent of their men would walk out Monday and continued plans to make the strike effective.

Representatives of the packers were inclined not to take the strike seriously, asserting that the plants would continue to operate, while some even expressed doubt that the strike would occur.

Military Blocks Attempt To Evict Colorado Miners

WALSBERG, Col., Dec. 3 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel Patrick Hamrock, state adjutant general in command of the Colorado Rangers in the Huerfano County martial law district, said to-day that what was reported to him as a proposed attempt on the part of the company to evict miners from the district at Oak Creek was frustrated by the military this morning. The Oak Creek Coal Company, which operates the property, was notified that no miners were to be ordered out of company houses until they had found other places in which to live, he said.

Colonel Hamrock said the men who have been ordered out of the district have been miners who had been employed in a section of the mine that is not being operated. These men, according to the military, have been characterized by the company as agitators and trouble makers.

A report to rangers headquarters here said that 230 miners at the Pryor mine, owned by the Union Coal and Coke Company, were to work to-day at a 28 per cent reduction in wages, the company claiming that the reduction was made in agreement with the employees.

At Ranger headquarters it also was reported that the Turner Coal Company had posted notices of a 30 per cent wage reduction January 1.

Harding Discusses Aeronautics Legislation With His Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The President and his Cabinet devoted considerable time to-day to the recommendations submitted by the recent conference on aeronautics in regard to legislation to be asked from Congress. The recommendations included the establishment of an aerial bureau under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce, and the enactment of a number of regulations in regard to aviation. The consensus among the Cabinet members was that the recommendations were sound and should be submitted to Congress for the desired legislation.

Labor Calls Upon Harding For Protection in Porto Rico

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Santiago Iglesias, president of the Porto Rican Federation of Workmen, accompanied by President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, called upon President Harding to-day to present a memorial upon the condition of labor on the island.

"We renew our petition that judicial and police abuses be not tolerated, and that workers be guaranteed their constitutional rights of meeting and organization," the document said.

The memorial defended Governor E. Mont Ruly, whose administration has been criticized by unionist party leaders.

Vienna Desolate After Rioting Which Cost Billions of Crowns

VIENNA, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Virtually all business was suspended to-day as a consequence of the serious rioting which raged in the city throughout yesterday. Daylight disclosed the real extent of the damage, which is estimated by the newspapers at many billions of crowns. The plate glass losses alone are said to be more than 600,000,000 crowns.

The business streets presented a desolate expanse of iron shattered or boarded up shops, interspersed with broken glass doors and windows, enclosing wrecked and looted interiors. In addition to the attacks on the fashionable hotels and shops, many persons were dragged from showy automobiles and beaten. Among those who were roughly handled was Sir A. M. Goode, of the Austrian section of the Reparations Commission, who occupied the state suite of the old Bristol Hotel. His apartment was destroyed, and many of his personal effects were stolen.

Presenting the views of workmen, the "Arbeiter Zeitung" says the riot came as a result of miseries and despair, and warns the government and the wealthy. The newspaper advises the workers in the following words: "Let us finish with demonstrations, but remain real and resolved that when the first call is sounded to organized disciplined battle, we may be ready."

Police Seize, Bogus Aid to Dr. Lorenz Has Disappeared

(Continued from page one)

Lahey, the deponent (Policeman Murphy) had heard the defendant admit that he was familiar with the state and Mr. Wilson immediately moved dismissal and the court dismissed. A transcript of what then occurred follows:

Mr. Marsh said: "I think the court and the District Attorney. This is the second time this month that the people who participated in this meeting have been taken to court and the District Attorney has moved to dismiss on the ground that there was no evidence of any crime. As citizens we must realize that this action must have some malice behind it."

The Court—If you want my personal opinion, it is a matter of fear on the part of the people that they will be criticized. Do you know that the common people are opposed—I am talking about the common people—they look with horror upon the very idea of birth control. I am not talking about the educated element, Judge Marsh, I am talking about—I am at a loss to use the proper word. For instance, there are certain religions to which the idea of birth control is abhorrent. They look upon it as flying in the face of God.

Question of Responsibility

"Upon the other hand, you have a man like Judge Graham out West—I read something in the newspapers—who wanted to operate on a woman and a man, claiming they were unfit to have children or bring children into the world."

Mr. Marsh—That is perfectly true, the sufferers in this case have no individual feeling against the individual officers who have been placed in the unpleasant duty of making these arrests. But their superiors who direct them have the intelligence enough to consider this question, especially your honor. They cannot claim any fear or uncertainty of the law when our great daily newspapers are openly discussing it.

The Court—I am not going to get mixed up in any birth control discussion. (The court threw up both hands.) That is too sharp-edged an instrument to get mixed up with.

Mr. Marsh—The only thing is we believe every citizen has the right to discuss it.

The Court—I think you will find in final analysis no wrong motive can be attributed to either the heads of the police headquarters or to the men. Whatever they are doing, no doubt they are prompted to do by the very best motive in the world—the full discharge of their duties. It may be that birth control is one of the greatest problems needing attention, but that may not appeal to other people.

Mr. Marsh—But Judge Greenbaum has said that no believer in a republican form of government can claim that this is not a proper subject for discussion. Of course, if the police do not believe in a republican form of government.

The Court—Judge Marsh, you are all cocked and primed with things like that to throw at me. (The court threw up his hands again.)

The American Civil Liberties Union issued a long statement to-day declaring the arrest of Mrs. Rubie to be an outrage and Inspector Lahey's treatment of her "criminal." The statement declared the move was an attempt to intimidate the birth control advocates and to prevent them from bringing actions for false arrests. The league said it would demand an investigation by Mayor Hylan.

Woman Admits Cruelty To Young Grandchild

Mrs. Lillie Gross, forty-seven years old, of City Island, yesterday was held without bail by Magistrate Prothingham, in Morrisania Court, on a charge of having kicked, beaten and otherwise maltreated her eight-year-old granddaughter, Eva Burke.

The specific complaint of disorderly conduct was made by John Murray, of 1515 Higbee Beach, janitor of Public School 47, Clason's Point, who alleged that on November 11 he saw Mrs. Gross kick and beat her granddaughter. Other allegations were that Mrs. Gross sent the child out to beg, kept her in a coal bin on rainy days and made her sleep on an old coat beside a dog.

Mrs. Gross said she did not know where the child's parents were and denied that she had beaten the girl. Nevertheless, she pleaded guilty and will be sentenced Monday after an examination is completed. Eva was placed in the custody of the Children's Society.

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ELLIS HARROLD

NEWARK TRENTON NEW YORK STAMFORD BROOKLYN BROOKLYN

Sinn Fein Takes New Irish Unity Offer to Dublin

Proposal Includes Ulster in Dominion, With Right to Withdraw; Allegiance May Be to Erin's Constitution

Immediate Break Averted

Truce Also Continues; Dail Cabinet Must Be Next to Move in Negotiations

By Arthur S. Draper

From The Tribune's European Bureau Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. LONDON, Dec. 2.—After a midnight meeting in Downing Street the members of the Sinn Fein peace delegation returned to Dublin to-day with the draft of new Irish proposals, which also will be presented for Ulster's consideration before next Tuesday. The next decision must be made by Eamon de Valera's "government."

It is intimated that the new terms include dominion status for the whole of Ireland, under a form of allegiance to the crown, with Ulster included in the dominion for a six months' period, after which it would have the right to withdraw, with a commission revising the Tyrone-Fermanagh boundaries. The Sinn Fein thus would win their demand for the unity of Ireland, at least for a period.

These proposals contain several possibilities of the utmost importance. The first part of the plan might prove so unsatisfactory to the Sinn Fein that they would refuse to consider the negotiations, while the boundary proposal paves the way for a postponement of further conferences until Premier Lloyd George has made his American trip.

Immediate Break Improbable

There is reason to believe that the British and Sinn Fein delegates separated on good terms, and that there is no immediate danger of a break.

If the Sinn Fein accept these proposals their acceptance will compromise their original demand, namely that there must be a united Ireland before they can pledge allegiance to the crown. It is a hint that their position may be made easier by permitting them to take their allegiance to the Irish constitution, which would define the relations between Ireland and England.

On the other hand, the Sinn Fein are so confident that Ulster will be forced by economic pressure to co-operate with them that they are not nearly so hostile to the new proposals as they would have been had they been presented four months ago.

Every one is so heartily sick of the daily reports of a new Irish crisis that there will be general rejoicing if the conference adjourns for a few weeks.

Mrs. Lloyd George, who has been ill, has now recovered sufficiently to be able to accompany her husband to America on his contemplated trip.

Next week the government will have something concrete to say on the question of German reparations. It is also possible that the Premier will have an opportunity of seeing Premier Briand on his return to Paris.

After the Premier's return from Washington the Irish negotiations will be resumed, and if a clear-cut decision is not reached a general election is almost sure to come in February.

Parliament is scheduled to reconvene on January 30, but the King may be advised to dissolve it before that date. Other issues than Ireland undoubtedly would be raised in a general election.

The Sinn Fein's policy of non-violence is expected to have completed its work, and if it produces the results now expected Lloyd George would be especially strong politically.

LONDON, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—According to "The London Times" Parliamentary correspondence concerning Ireland include that allegiance shall be sworn to the Irish free state, to the commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire, and to the King as the head of that community of nations. The correspondence adds that the proposals will provide that there shall be no endowments of religion, and no religious tests in the appointment of public officers.

There is some difference of opinion respecting renewal of armed strife should the truce be denounced. Officials on both sides declare that it would not be possible to keep the Irish republican army and Crown forces from clashing, and this view is endorsed by some of the republican army officers who are visiting London. On the other hand, business and professional men in Irish towns and land owners and merchants in the country, who have been actual winners, cannot bring themselves to believe the government will risk, as they put it, losing

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Sinn Fein Fears War In Violations of Truce

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2.—Fears of a renewal of warfare were expressed in Sinn Fein official circles to-day as news of the attempted jail delivery at Derry early to-day was received.

"We are slipping back into the atmosphere of war," declared "The Irish Bulletin," official Sinn Fein organ.

While Eamon de Valera and Minister of Defense Brugha were hurrying back to Dublin for the Dail cabinet meeting to-morrow, from an inspection of the Irish republican army in Clare and Galway counties, the Dail Eireann issued a statement declaring general instructions recently had been sent to all units of the republican army that any attempt to rescue prisoners was a breach of the truce, and that violations would result in strict disciplinary action.

The sympathy of the outside world by starting to "clear up" Ireland, or that the men of the republican army, who have had six months' comfort, voluntarily would go back to the hills.

DUBLIN, Dec. 2 (By The Associated Press).—Before leaving Ennis for Dublin this evening Eamon de Valera, president of the "Irish Republic," in a speech said:

"We are not now depending upon idle resolutions, but upon the determination in our hearts that we will never bend our knee to the rule of any foreign nation."

Derry Jail Breakers Kill Guards With Poison Gas

Doctors Trace Use in 2 Deaths; 34 Sinn Feiners Handcuffed After Plotters Are Foiled

Special Cable to The Tribune Copyright, 1921, New York Tribune Inc. BELFAST, Dec. 2.—The use of poison gas, by which two policemen lost their lives, is believed to have played a part in the latest attempt at jail-breaking in Ireland, which resulted in failure at Derry early to-day. A guard frustrated the plotters when he opened fire on figures he saw crawling beside the wall surrounding the prison. Warders immediately rounded up the prisoners, who were moving about in the jail yard, and found a rope ladder hanging over the wall in preparation for escape.

In their search of the prison the warders found two officers, Constable Gorman and Constable Constable, who were reported to have been in the rows of empty cells. One had been handcuffed and the other trussed up with ropes.

It was thought at first they had been reformed, but medical officers were of the opinion to-night that something in the nature of poison gas had been used to kill them. Other warders reported that prisoners had been heard pounding at their cell doors appealing for water, and it is supposed this was a ruse to get the doors open, after which the two men were overpowered. Some of the warders are suspected of complicity in the plot, in which two civilians, one of whom was a doctor, were killed.

The deaths to-day were the first outside of Belfast since the truce, and the fact that one of the victims was a special constable is expected to lead to an extension of the disorder in Derry. Further trouble is threatened in another part of Ulster, because of the surprise action taken by the Ulster government at Omagh to-day. Following the Tyrone County Council's defiance of the Ulster Parliament's authority, the police invested Omagh and seized the courthouse, the council of the council, forcing all the officials to depart and taking charge of all documents.

Alarms also were reported in the south of Ireland, two military officers in the Hotel Callan, in County Wick, last night exchanging shots with a party of civilians who tried to hold them up. The officers were unhurt. Some of the civilians were said to have been wounded.

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Liberty Bond Interest Held Free From Tax

Bureau Rules It Is Subject to Levy Only When Distributed by Firms in the Form of Dividends

Law Remains Unchanged

Members of Simplification Board, Created Under New Revenue Act, Named

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Interest on Liberty bonds held by corporations is exempt from the corporation income tax of the new revenue law under a formal ruling issued to-night by the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The Treasury ruling probably is the only opinion that will precede the issuance of the usual regulations for administering the revenue law, and was promulgated at the order of the Secretary as a result of the flood of demands from business in every part of the country for an understanding on the point.

"Under the revenue act of 1918," the ruling said, "interest on Liberty bonds held by corporations was exempt from the corporation income tax and such interest is also exempt from the corporation income tax under the revenue act of 1921. Liberty bond interest, however, when distributed in the form of dividends remains subject to surtaxes in the hands of the stockholders in the same manner as other dividends. There appears to be no reason to expect that the new law will give any encouragement to the use of corporations to own Liberty bonds to avoid surtaxes, but if any such attempt should be made the law provides ample means for dealing with it."

The bureau's ruling was issued after reports that Wall Street corporations had been advised by their attorneys that under the new law all corporations' holdings of Liberty and Victory bonds, as well as other government securities, were exempt from all taxation.

Members of the Tax Simplification Board, created by the new revenue act, were announced to-night by Secretary Mellon. They are:

James H. Beal, Pittsburgh; Joseph E. Streett, New York, and William T. Abbott, Chicago, appointed by President Harding to represent the public, and Charles P. Smith, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and Jesse D. Burks and George W. Skilton, both of the bureau, appointed by Mr. Mellon to represent the bureau.

The board is charged with the duty of investigating the procedure and forms used by the bureau in the administration of the revenue laws and making recommendations in respect to their simplification.